

Date.	Location.	No. Nests Observed.	Number of Cells.										
			6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	50		
5/5	Sullivan, Mo.	1 queen each on 6 nests.											
5/18	Ranken, Mo.	1 queen each on 16 nests.	1		1	1	1	1	1				
5/18	Ranken, Mo.	2 queens on 1 nest		2	2	3	4	2	2	1			1

Here we see that nests with one queen had, on these dates, from six to twenty cells; and that one nest with two queens had fifty cells, the latter pair working alone, and doing, therefore, about three times as much work as the average queen. This indicates that both wasps did the manual labor and that this project is truly a cooperative venture; for if one wasp was vassal and the other a non-working queen, I doubt if so much work would have been accomplished.

(*To be continued*)

Notes on Preparation Technique.—I find that by cross-ruling a sheet of fine stiff paper with a broad lettering pen (such as a C-4 Speedball) and then cutting along the middle of the lines produces neat determination labels in short order. I make my labels 10 x 20 cm.

It does not seem to be generally known that immersion in xylol will nicely degrease specimens. A lightly greased specimen will be put in fine shape in a few minutes without matting hairs. The liquid may be used repeatedly for some time, and has no effect on pointed specimens glued with acetic gelatin. Nor is it generally known that concentrated ammonia water applied with a pointed brush will quickly relax specimens in order to move a part obscuring necessary characters, etc. I use the ammonia applied to the whole insect to relax the hypopygium of Diptera. I wet the fly and put it in a relaxing chamber for about a half hour, which is usually sufficient.—GEORGE STEYSKAL, Detroit, Mich.